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Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

USSR HAY AND GRAIN HARVEST MOVES SLOWLY

Tumbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.7

Estonian SSR

There are 40 sovkhozes and 26 MTS and land improvement stations in Tartu Oblast. Another land improvement station will go into operation in the near future.(1)

Latvian 88R

In 1952, the sown area in Riga Oblast increased over 1951 by 22,800 hectares; 15,800 more hectares were sown to perennial grasses under winter grain crops than in 1951. The area sown with graded seed increased considerably.(2)

Lithuanian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for hay harvesting and ensilage storage in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 10 July (3):

Oblasts	Natural Grasses Moved	Ensilage Stored
Kaunas	40.8	37.4
Klaypeda	38.5	\52.5
Shyaylyay	15.9	42.7
Vil'nyus	27.9	27.6

There are 793 kolkhozes in Vil'nyus Oblast. They are serviced by 32 MTS. In 1952, the MTS will receive an additional 110 tractors, many combines, threshers, and other equipment.

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In 1951, the total sown area in kolkhozes of the oblast increased over 1950 by 11.1 percent, including that sown to wheat by 29.3 percent.(4)

Belorussian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 pians for hay mowing and ensilage storage in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 10 June (5):

Oblast	Natural Grasses Mowed	Ensilage Stored
Baranovichi Bobruysk Brest Gomel' Grodno Minsk Mogilev Molodechno	33.0 25.7 45.9 23.8 60.3 26.7 17.7 20.8	30.5 16.3 27.0 33.5 17.5 13.5 29.9
Pinsk Poles'ye Polotsk Vitebsk	36.8 26.2 19.2 15.2	11.6 82.5 21.4 62.3 63.3

Ukrainian SSR

In kolkhozes of the republic, the area from which grain will be harvested in 1952 is considerably greater than it was in 1951. MTS combines are to harvest more than 50 percent of the entire area and 80-90 percent of the area in Kherson, Odessa, Nikolayev, and Kirovograd oblasts.

Because of frequent rains this year, lodging of grain crops is occuring in the republic, especially in Kherson, Odessa, Nikolayev, Stalino, and V pathilovgrad oblasts. This could complicate the harvest and lead to serious grain losses in the field. The Tsk KP(b) Ukrainian SSR has ordered that combines be equipped with grain-catching devices so as to minimize losses in fields of lodged grain. (6)

Moldavian SSR

Harvesting of spiked grain crops has begun in kolkhozes of the republic. The first wheat has been delivered to state procurement points. Many southern kolkhozes are reporting wheat yields of 20-25 quintals per hectare.(7)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 grain-harvesting plan in kolkhozer of the republic, as of 10 July (8):

Okrug	Spiked Grain	Spiked Grain Crops	Crops from Reaped	Straw
	Crops Reaped	Reaped by Combine	Area Threshed	Stacked
Bel'tsy	8.4	3.0	21.8	6.6
Kagul'	21.1	14.0	48.4	16.6
Kishinev	16.8	5.8	16.1	11.2
Tiraspol'	19.9	1.1	42.2	3.6

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The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for ensilage storage and procurement of coarse fodder in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 10 July (8):

Okrug	Ensilage Stored	Coarse Fodder Procured
Bel'tsy	9.5	4. <u>1</u>
Kagul'	27.2	3.5
Kishinev	13.8	3.1
Tiraspol'	15.1	4.5

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for procurement of animal products in the republic, as of 1 July (9):

0krug	Wool	Meat	Milk	Eggs
Bel'tsy	106.3	68.7	61.3	77.1
Kagul'	89.5	59.7	49.9	70.9
Kishinev	93.2	62.2	51.3	62.5
Tiraspol'	94.6	60.7	53.0	71.4

Georgian SSR

The Ministry of Agriculture Georgian SSR reports that, as of 10 July, 40,234 hectares of grain had been harvested, including 29,563 hectares by combine.(10)

Armenian SSR

Harvesting of winter wheat and barley has begun in the valleys and foothill regions of Armenia. A large number of new combines has been received in the republic for the harvest.(11) The grain harvest is in progress in all kolkhozes of the Ararat Valley.(12)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

During the period 1950 - 1951, the number of thoroughbred horses in kolkhozes of the republic increased by 62 percent.(13)

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June rains which fell in the Astrakhan' Oblast steppes promoted the development of spiked grain crops. Rye stands as tall as a man's height. The rye harvest has begun in the oblast. (12)

In Stavropol' Kray, the harvest is being carried out largely with combines.(14)

In Chkalov Oblast, a new agricultural hydroelectric power station is under construction on the Kinel' River near the village of Nove-Bultangulovo in Asekeyevskiy Rayon.(15)

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Kazakh SSR

The 1952 plan for sowing of spring crops was fulfilled 100.4 percent in kolkhozes and 102.8 percent in sovkhozes of the republic. The plans for sowing spring wheat, cotton, sunflowers, and sugar beets were exceeded in both kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The spring sowing plan was fulfilled in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Akmolinsk, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Dzhambul, and South Kazakhstan oblasts; it was not fulfilled in kolkhozes of Taldy-Kurgan, Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda, East Kazakhstan, and North

Kolkhozes of the republic have pledged, in a letter to Stalin, to procure 16,100,000 metric tons of hay and to store one million metric tons of ensilage in 1952. As of 1 July, however, only 28.5 percent of the planned area had been moved and the plan for hay procurement had been met only 9.8 percent in kol-

To insure adequate fodder supplies for livestock, it is necessary not only to fulfill the plan in hectares moved but also in tons of hay procured. In some areas after the moving plan has been fulfilled little effort is made to fulfill the hay-procurement plan. For example, the plan for hectares moved has been fulfilled 105.6 percent but the hay-procurement plan only 43 percent in Dzhambul Oblast; in South Kazakhstan Oblast, the hay-procurement plan has been fulfilled only 47.4 percent. In these two oblasts, several hundred thousand hectares have been moved, but the hay has not been stacked, is drying out, and is losing its nutritive qualities. (17)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plans for hay mowing and ensilage storage in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic, as of 10 July (13):

	Kolkhozes		Sovkhozes			
Oblast	Area Mowed	Hay Procured	Ensilage Stored	Area Moved	Hay Procured	Ensilige Stored
Akmolinsk Aktyubinsk Alma-Ata Dzhambul East Kazakhstan Gur'yev Karaganda Kokchetav Kustanay Kzyl-Orda North Kazakhstan Pavlodar Semipalatinsk South Kazakhstan Taldy-Kurgan	40.5 45.6 49.0 36.1 20.6 33.1 35.2 36.0 41.7 66.7 40.7	7.5 14.5 14.5 29.3 7.6 8.3 6.7 112.1 7.1 96.9 16.3	6.3 159.4 65.4 52.1 2.6 7.6 7.6 7.0 9.4 1.9 18.8 16.7	32.8 21.5 24.7 60.0 29.7 41.5 32.4 41.0 36.7 22.5 27.2	9.3 6.6 14.5 54.5 9.6 17.4 12.1 5.2 15.0 8.4 10.8 88.3 19.9	2.3 2.8 59.6 13.9
West Kazakhstan	34.2	8.2	9 .6	-,		20.5

At present, there are 3,226 kolkhozes, 258 sovkhozes, 376 MTS, and 39 mechanized animal husbandry stations in the republic. Kolkhozes of the republic have been allotted 78.6 million hectares of plow land, hay land, and pasture land. Grass crop rotation has been introduced in 73 percent of the kolkhozes of the republic.

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During the 1946 - 1950 Five-Year Plan, the number of livestock in kol-khozes of the republic increased as follows over the prevar number: cattle 75 percent, sheep and goats almost two times, and horses 106 percent. Comparable increases in sovkhozes were: cattle 26 percent, sheep and goats 63 percent,

During the period 1949 through 1951, kolkhozes planted 20,000 hectares of shelter belts. (19)

Kirgiz SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for fodder procurement in kolkhozes of the republic, as of 10 July (20):

Oblast	Natural Grasses Mowed	Alfalfa Mowed (lst cutting)	Ensilage Stored
Dzhalal-Abad Frunze Issyk-Kul' Osh Talas Tyan'-Shan'	56.8 58.4 0.5 · 45.5 42.5 0.7	74.9 91.6 49.5 72.8 84.7 2.5	65.1 38.0 28.8 67.6 44.5

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